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(54) CHLOROFORMATES OF CYANOACRYLATES

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U.S.A.

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U.S.A.

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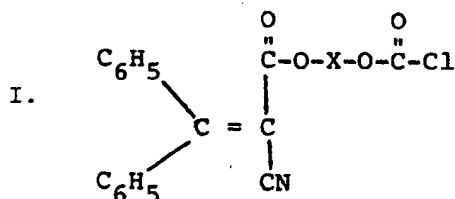
CHLOROFORMATES OF CYANOACRYLATES

Abstract of Disclosure

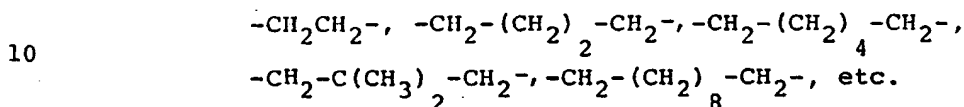
Certain cyanochloroformates are described which have utility for imparting UV stability to polycarbonate resins.

CHLOROFORMATES OF CYANOACRYLATES

This invention is concerned with novel compositions of matter comprising a certain class of cyanochloroformate acrylates (hereinafter identified as "acrylates"). More particularly, the invention is concerned with compositions
 5 of matter having the general formula



where X is a divalent saturated alkylene group of the C₂-10 series. Among the divalent saturated alkylene groups which X can represent are, for instance,

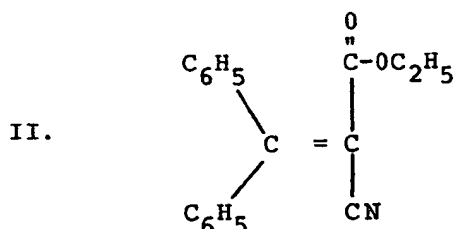


These novel compositions can be used for end-capping polycarbonate resins (similarly as phenol is often used for the purpose), to markedly improve the UV stability of such resins over the use of other end-capped polycarbonate resins alone
 15 or when using other UV stabilizers admixed with the polycarbonate resin.

The acrylates (also identified as "chloroformates") of the present invention may be obtained by first effecting reaction between a compound of the formula



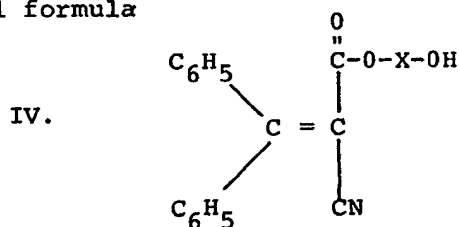
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and sodium methoxide in the presence of a dihydric alcohol of the formula



5 where X has the meanings given above to give the compound of general formula



6) where X has the meanings above. Compounds of formulas II and IV and methods for preparing the same are disclosed
 10 in United States patents 3,644,466 issued February 22, 1972 and 3,180,885 issued April 27, 1965.

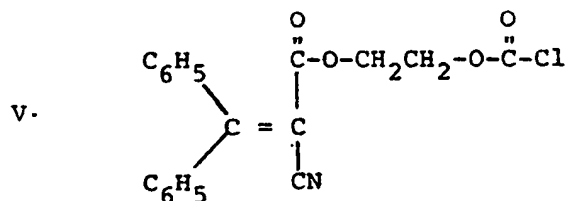
Thereafter, the compound of formula IV is treated with phosgene in accordance with my invention to form the compounds of formula I.

15 The use of the acrylates of formula I for end-capping polycarbonate resins to form UV-stable resins is more particularly disclosed and claimed in my United States patent 4,260,719 issued April 7, 1981 and assigned to the same assignee as the present
 20 invention.

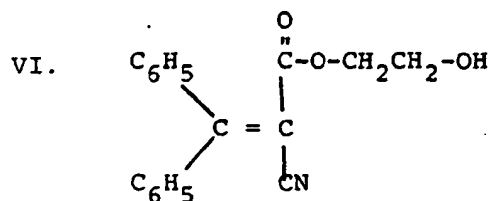
In order that those skilled in the art may better understand how the present invention may be practiced, the following examples are given by way of illustration and not by way of limitation.

EXAMPLE 1

This example illustrates the preparation of the chloroformate having the formula



More particularly, 0.35 mol of the cyanoacrylate of formula II, 1.0 mol ethylene glycol and a catalytic amount (about 0.1 gram) sodium methoxide was heated under reflux conditions in 200 ml of dry toluene for 30 minutes. After azeotropic removal of ethanol, the solution was washed with aqueous 5% HCl, then aqueous 5% sodium bicarbonate, and thereafter with water. The organic extract obtained was dried over magnesium sulfate after which the solvent was evaporated after first subjecting the dried organic extract to filtration. This resulted in quantitative yield of the compound having the formula



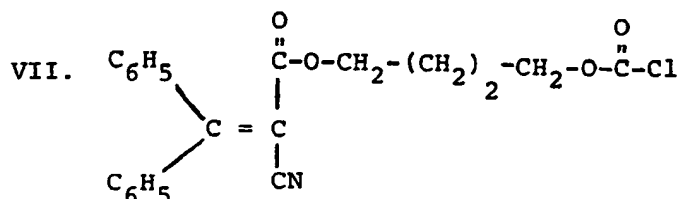
The identity of this compound was established by NMR, and by infrared analysis. The chloroformate of formula V was prepared by first forming a solution of 1 mol of phosgene and methylene chloride by bubbling the phosgene into the methylene chloride

at 0°C. To this solution was added a methylene chloride solution containing 0.3 mol of the compound of formula VI dropwise while stirring. The solution thus obtained was warmed to room temperature gradually for 1 hour while continuing the stirring, and excess phosgene was then removed by purging nitrogen into the solution. Subsequent evaporation of the methylene chloride afforded quantitative formation of the chloroformate of formula V, as established by NMR and infrared analyses.

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EXAMPLE 2

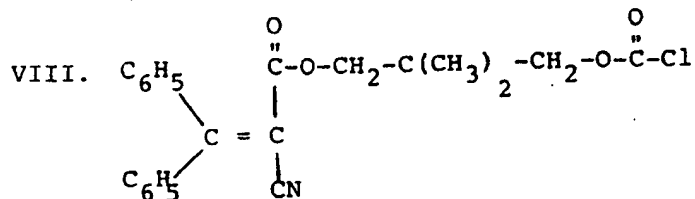
The chloro formate having the formula



was prepared similarly as in Example 1 with the exception that 1,4-butanediol was used in place of the ethylene glycol of Example 1. Again, the identification of the chloroformate of formula VII was established by means of NMR and infrared analyses.

EXAMPLE 3

Employing the same conditions as was used in Example 1 but instead using neopentyl glycol in place of the ethylene glycol, the compound having the formula

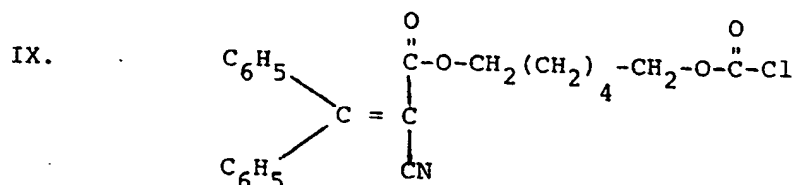


was obtained.

Identification of this chloroformate was established by NMR and infrared analyses. The immediate precursor of this compound had a melting point of 67-69°C.

EXAMPLE 4

5 The compound having the formula

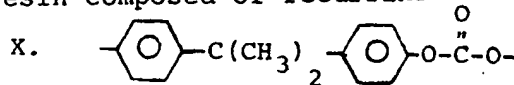


was prepared similarly as in Example 1 with the exception that 1,6-hexanediol was used in place of ethylene glycol. The identity of the compound of formula IX was established by
 10 means of NMR and infrared analyses.

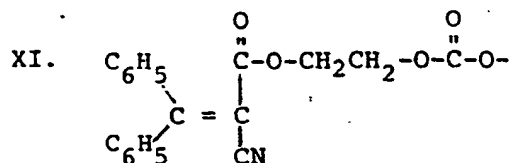
All the chloroformates of Examples 1 to 4 were viscous liquids.

EXAMPLE 5

The chloroformate of formula V was used to chain-stop
 15 a polycarbonate resin in the following manner. The chloroformate was added to Bisphenol-A and sodium hydroxide in the presence of a tertiary amine in the manner normally used to make polycarbonate resins (see U.S. 4,180,651 - Mark issued December 25, 1979, and assigned to the same assignee as the
 20 present invention). Phosgene was then bubbled through the mixture which was dissolved in methylene chloride until complete carbonation had been obtained to give a homopolymeric polycarbonate resin composed of recurring units of the formula



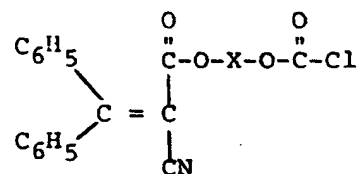
25 where the end groups on the polycarbonate chain comprised the grouping



Comparison of the UV stability of this particular end-stopped polycarbonate resin with a polycarbonate resin end-capped with the usual end capping compound, namely, phenol and a similar polycarbonate resin end-capped with phenol, but additionally containing 0.3 weight percent of a well known UV stabilizer (Cyasorb 5411) showed that the polycarbonate end-stopped with the chloroformate of formula IV had much better resistance to UV light by a factor of 3 to 4, after three weeks, than the other two polycarbonate resin compositions

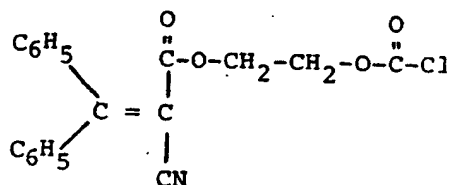
The embodiments of the invention in which an exclusive property or privilege is claimed are defined as follows:

1. A composition of matter having the general formula

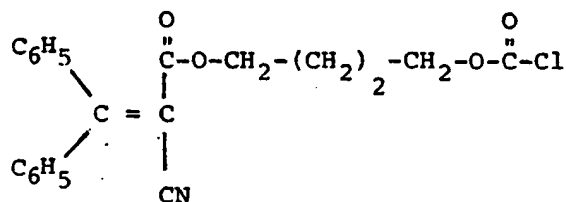


where X is a divalent saturated alkylene group of the C₂₋₁₀ series.

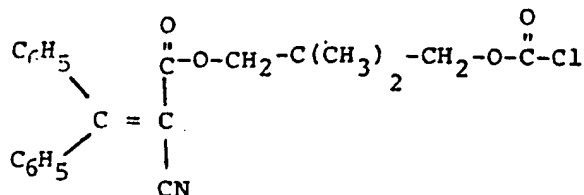
2. A composition of matter having the formula



3. A composition of matter having the formula

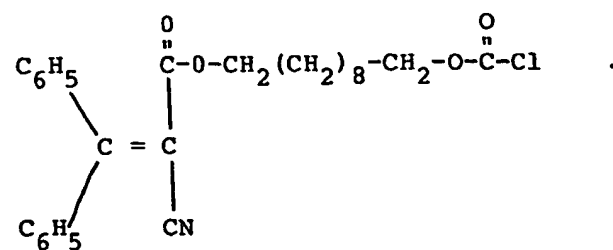


4. A composition of matter having the formula

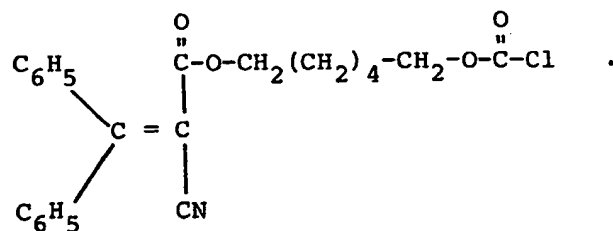


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5. A composition of matter having the formula



6. A composition of matter having the formula



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SUBSTITUTE
REMPLACEMENT

SECTION is not Present
Cette Section est Absente